

the Navy-Marine Corps Medal. Finally, Lieutenant Colonel McMahon has served as a prosecutor in the Rhode Island Attorney General's office for the past nineteen years.

A native of Sicily, First Sergeant Thomas Scalavino came to the United States in 1960 and enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1965. Without much time to spare, First Sergeant Scalavino participated in eighteen operations in the Republic of Vietnam from 1966 to 1967 as a rifleman in such military actions as Operations Big Horn and Operation Coyote.

In 1971, First Sergeant Scalavino was honorably discharged, but could not stay away for long. He reenlisted in 1981 at Transport Company in Providence, Rhode Island at the rank of Corporal. His responsibilities included: Administrative Chief, Platoon Sergeant, Platoon Commander, and Company First Sergeant. Later, First Sergeant Scalavino was sent to Southwest Asia where he participated in Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Cease Fire. First Sergeant Scalavino also has received the "Navy Achievement Medal" for his efforts as Motor Transport Officer in Ocean Venture 93.

Mr. President, I join with all Rhode Islanders in extending to Colonel McCartney, Lieutenant Colonel McMahon, and First Sergeant Scalavino our best wishes. Their contributions certainly will be remembered for generations to come.●

#### 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GALENA POST OFFICE

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a historic institution in the State of Illinois and the nation. On July 30, 1999, the Galena Post Office will celebrate its 140th anniversary making it the longest continuously owned and operated post office in America.

When the post office was founded, Galena was a thriving mining and port community in northwestern Illinois. The streets were bustling with miners, traders, dock workers, and trappers. Though a great deal has changed since then, many of the original buildings remain standing in Galena's historic downtown district. Among these structures is the post office.

The idea of the Galena Post Office was initiated by Congressman Elitu B. Washburne, a pre-Civil War era politician from Illinois. The funds for the facility were authorized and appropriated by Congress on August 18, 1856. Construction of the building began in 1857, when the first limestone shipments for the edifice arrived via tow-boat. Upon the completion of the building's structure on August 3, 1859, the *Weekly Northwestern Gazette* predicted, "it will last 1,000 years with only two forces capable of destroying it, one being an earthquake and the other a mob." This newspaper was prophetic. The Galena Post Office has outlived

every other United States post office. It continues to thrive today with a delivery area of more than 2800.

One hundred and forty years later, the Galena Post Office stands proudly in the center of town in the same condition as it was in 1859. Its 5947 square foot interior was the grand vision of architect Arni B. Young. The two-story building is highlighted by an impressive limestone exterior. Mr. Young's plans included a civic meeting place with a grand cast-iron stairwell, mahogany interior, and arched windows to complement the lobby area.

The Galena Post Office served as not only a post office and a social center but also as a vital part of the community. The Smithsonian National Postal Museum has bestowed Galena's post office with yet another honor, The Great American Post Office Award. This month the museum will host an exhibit commemorating Galena's Post Office for its outstanding architectural features, historical significance to the community, and outstanding record of service.

Mr. President, on Friday I will have the honor to share in the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the Galena Post Office. It is truly a remarkable accomplishment.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ALAN KARCHER

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate a man who was a good friend and an extraordinary political mentor. I will miss the opportunity to consult with him on matters important to governing. His contribution to me was a valuable one and it is deep in my thought and functioning as a U.S. Senator. He was a superb role model for public service and I followed his judgement often. I am honored to offer this tribute to former New Jersey Assembly Speaker Alan Karcher, his indomitable spirit, his unshakeable conviction, his widespread talents, his love for politics in the widest sense, and his devotion to the people of New Jersey.

Alan's death on July 27 at too young an age, was not totally unexpected—he had been battling cancer for several years—but the reality of it shocks all of us who knew him. And there are a lot of us who fought in the trenches of New Jersey politics alongside him, as well as those who fought in opposition. Alan used his considerable wit, intellect and spirit to master New Jersey politics, and all of us respected him as the consummate politician. Alan was political in the most classical sense of that word, with all of its ties to the Greek concepts of the body politic, the people and citizenship, and he was political in the most modern sense of the word—sagacious, prudent, shrewd, and artful.

Alan saw elected office as public service and an honored and honorable family tradition. Both his father, Joseph Karcher, and a great-uncle, John

Quaid, also served in the New Jersey Assembly. When Alan followed them in 1974, he honed the practice of legislating to a fine art, serving as both Assembly Majority Leader and as Speaker during his sixteen-year career. He was a master of strategy in the service of the principal of the common good. He was articulate, passionate, and so often right, that more times than not he was able to convince both natural allies and skeptics alike.

Alan was a fiercely proud Democrat who believed wholeheartedly that "government" and "the people" were virtually synonymous concepts. He knew how to keep his "eye on the prize," and he understood that "the prize" was responsive, responsible government. Alan did nothing by halves and when he believed in something it was with total engagement. His interests and his talents spanned an extraordinary range. This most political of men was also a sensitive and accomplished musician, a cellist and an opera-lover who could sing Italian arias perhaps not as well as Pavarotti, but certainly as energetically. He was also, of course, a compelling lawyer nationally known for his insight into Constitutional issues and a respected author who examined controversial matters with perception and conviction.

He has left a splendid legacy for us and for those he loved most, his wife Peggy, children Timothy, Elizabeth and Ellen, and his five grandchildren, who have his mark and his stature as enduring memories. We will miss him, but not his spirit, for that will continue to guide us. We will miss him, but not his idealism, for that will continue to inspire us. We will miss him, but not his passion, for that will continue to make us strive.●

#### MUHAMMAD ALI BOXING REFORM ACT

On July 27, 1999, the Senate passed S. 305. The text follows:

S. 305

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Professional boxing differs from other major, interstate professional sports industries in the United States in that it operates without any private sector association, league, or centralized industry organization to establish uniform and appropriate business practices and ethical standards. This has led to repeated occurrences of disreputable and coercive business practices in the boxing industry, to the detriment of professional boxers nationwide.

(2) Professional boxers are vulnerable to exploitative business practices engaged in by certain promoters and sanctioning bodies which dominate the sport. Boxers do not have an established representative group to advocate for their interests and rights in the industry.

(3) State officials are the proper regulators of professional boxing events, and must protect the welfare of professional boxers and serve the public interest by closely supervising boxing activity in their jurisdiction. State boxing commissions do not currently receive adequate information to determine whether boxers competing in their jurisdiction are being subjected to contract terms and business practices which may be violative of State regulations, or are onerous and confiscatory.

(4) Promoters who engage in illegal, coercive, or unethical business practices can take advantage of the lack of equitable business standards in the sport by holding boxing events in states with weaker regulatory oversight.

(5) The sanctioning organizations which have proliferated in the boxing industry have not established credible and objective criteria to rate professional boxers, and operate with virtually no industry or public oversight. Their ratings are susceptible to manipulation, have deprived boxers of fair opportunities for advancement, and have undermined public confidence in the integrity of the sport.

(6) Open competition in the professional boxing industry has been significantly interfered with by restrictive and anti-competitive business practices of certain promoters and sanctioning bodies, to the detriment of the athletes and the ticket-buying public. Common practices of promoters and sanctioning organizations represent restraints of interstate trade in the United States.

(7) It is necessary and appropriate to establish national contracting reforms to protect professional boxers and prevent exploitative business practices, and to require enhanced financial disclosures to State athletic commissions to improve the public oversight of the sport.

(8) Whereas the Congress seeks to improve the integrity and ensure fair practices of the professional boxing industry on a nationwide basis, it deems it appropriate to name this reform in honor of Muhammad Ali, whose career achievements and personal contributions to the sport, and positive impact on our society, are unsurpassed in the history of boxing.

### SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to protect the rights and welfare of professional boxers by preventing certain exploitative, oppressive, and unethical business practices they may be subject to on an interstate basis;

(2) to assist State boxing commissions in their efforts to provide more effective public oversight of the sport; and

(3) to promoting honorable competition in professional boxing and enhance the overall integrity of the industry.

### SEC. 4. PROTECTING BOXERS FROM EXPLOITATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 15 as 16; and

(2) inserting after section 14 the following:

#### “SEC. 15. PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION.

“(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any contract between a boxer and a promoter or manager shall—

“(A) include mutual obligations between the parties;

“(B) specify a minimum number of professional boxing matches per year for the boxer; and

“(C) set forth a specific period of time during which the contract will be in effect, including any provision for extension of that period due to the boxer's temporary inability to compete because of an injury or other cause.

“(2) 1-YEAR LIMIT ON COERCIVE PROMOTIONAL RIGHTS.—

“(A) The period of time for which promotional rights to promote a boxer may be granted under a contract between the boxer and a promoter, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, may not be greater than 12 months in length if the boxer is required to grant such rights, or a boxer's promoter is required to grant such rights with respect to a boxer, as a condition precedent to the boxer's participation in a professional boxing match against another boxer who is under contract to the promoter.

“(B) A promoter exercising promotional rights with respect to such boxer during the 12-month period beginning on the day after the last day of the promotional right period described in subparagraph (A) may not secure exclusive promotional rights from the boxer's opponents as a condition of participating in a professional boxing match against the boxer during that period, and any contract to the contrary—

“(i) shall be considered to be in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy; and

“(ii) unenforceable.

“(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as pre-empting any State law concerning interference with contracts.

“(3) PROMOTIONAL RIGHTS UNDER MANDATORY BOUT CONTRACTS.—Neither a promoter nor a sanctioning organization may require a boxer, in a contract arising from a professional boxing match that is a mandatory bout under the rules of the sanctioning organization, to grant promotional rights to any promoter for a future professional boxing match.

“(b) EMPLOYMENT AS CONDITION OF PROMOTING, ETC.—No person who is a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter may require a boxer to employ, retain, or provide compensation to any individual or business enterprise (whether operating in corporate form or not) recommended or designated by that person as a condition of—

“(1) such person's working with the boxer as a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter;

“(2) such person's arranging for the boxer to participate in a professional boxing match; or

“(3) such boxer's participation in a professional boxing match.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) PROMOTION AGREEMENT.—A provision in a contract between a promoter and a boxer, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, that violates subsection (a) is contrary to public policy and unenforceable at law.

“(2) EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT.—In any action brought against a boxer to recover money (whether as damages or as money owed) for acting as a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter for the boxer, the court, arbitrator, or administrative body before which the action is brought may deny recovery in whole or in part under the contract as contrary to public policy if the employment, retention, or compensation that is the subject of the action was obtained in violation of subsection (b).”.

(b) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6308) is amended by—

(1) striking “No member” and inserting “(a) REGULATORY PERSONNEL.—No member”; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(b) FIREWALL BETWEEN PROMOTERS AND MANAGERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for—

“(A) a boxer's promoter (or a promoter who is required to be licensed under State law) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in that boxer's licensed manager or management company; or

“(B) a licensed manager or management company (or a manager or management company that, under State law, is required to be licensed)—

“(i) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the promotion of a boxer; or

“(ii) to be employed by or receive compensation or other benefits from a promoter, except for amounts received as consideration under the manager's contract with the boxer.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR SELF-PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT.—Paragraph (1) does not prohibit a boxer from acting as his own promoter or manager.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) apply to contracts executed after the date of enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 5. SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION INTEGRITY REFORMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 16, as redesignated by section 4 of this Act, as section 17; and

(2) inserting after section 15 the following:

#### “SEC. 16. SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.

“(a) OBJECTIVE CRITERIA.—A sanctioning organization shall establish objective and consistent written criteria for the ratings of professional boxers.

“(b) APPEALS PROCESS.—A sanctioning organization shall establish and publish an appeals procedure that affords a boxer rated by that organization a reasonable opportunity, without the payment of any fee, to submit information to contest its rating of the boxer. Under the procedure, the sanctioning organization shall, within 14 days after receiving a request from a boxer questioning that organization's rating of the boxer—

“(1) provide to the boxer a written explanation of the organization's criteria, its rating of the boxer, and the rationale or basis for its rating (including any response to any specific questions submitted by the boxer); and

“(2) submit a copy of its explanation to the President of the Association of Boxing Commissions of the United States and to the boxing commission of the boxer's domiciliary State.

“(c) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN RATING.—If a sanctioning organization changes its rating of a boxer who is included, before the change, in the top 10 boxers rated by that organization, or who, as a result of the change is included in the top 10 boxers rated by that organization, then, after changing the boxer's rating, the organization shall—

“(1) within 5 business days mail notice of the change and a written explanation of the reasons for its change in that boxer's rating to the boxer at the boxer's last known address;

“(2) immediately post a copy of the notice and the explanation on its Internet website or homepage, if any, for a period of not less than 30 days; and

“(3) mail a copy of the notice and the explanation to the President of the Association of Boxing Commissions if the organization does not have an address for the boxer or does not have an Internet website or homepage.

“(d) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) FTC FILING.—Not later than January 31 of each year, a sanctioning organization shall submit to the Federal Trade Commission—

“(A) a complete description of the organization's ratings criteria, policies, and general sanctioning fee schedule;

“(B) the bylaws of the organization;

“(C) the appeals procedure of the organization; and

“(D) a list and business address of the organization’s officials who vote on the ratings of boxers.

“(2) **FORMAT; UPDATES.**—A sanctioning organization shall—

“(A) provide the information required under paragraph (1) in writing, and, for any document greater than 2 pages in length, also in electronic form; and

“(B) promptly notify the Federal Trade Commission of any material change in the information submitted.

“(3) **FTC TO MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall make information received under this subsection available to the public. The Commission may assess sanctioning organizations a fee to offset the costs it incurs in processing the information and making it available to the public.

“(4) **INTERNET POSTING.**—In addition to submitting the information required by paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a sanctioning organization shall provide the information to the public by maintaining a website on the Internet that—

“(A) is readily accessible by the general public using generally available search engines and does not require a password or payment of a fee for full access to all the information;

“(B) contains all the information required to be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission by paragraph (1) in an easy to search and use format; and

“(C) is updated whenever there is a material change in the information.”

(b) **CONFLICT OF INTEREST.**—Section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6308), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(c) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.**—

“(1) **PROHIBITION ON RECEIPTS.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no officer or employee of a sanctioning organization may receive any compensation, gift, or benefit directly or indirectly from a promoter, boxer, or manager.

“(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Paragraph (1) does not apply to—

“(A) the receipt of payment by a promoter, boxer, or manager of a sanctioning organization’s published fee for sanctioning a professional boxing match or reasonable expenses in connection therewith if the payment is reported to the responsible boxing commission under section 17; or

“(B) the receipt of a gift or benefit of de minimis value.”

(c) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION DEFINED.**—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(11) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION.**—The term ‘sanctioning organization’ means an organization that ranks boxers or sanctions professional boxing matches in the United States—

“(A) between boxers who are residents of different States; or

“(B) that are advertised, otherwise promoted, or broadcast (including closed circuit television) in interstate commerce.”

## **SEC. 6. PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES TO STATE BOXING COMMISSIONS.**

The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), as amended by section 5 of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 17, as redesignated by section 5 of this Act, as section 18; and

(2) inserting after section 16 the following:

“(a) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.**—Before sanctioning or authorizing a professional

boxing match in a State, a sanctioning organization shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for regulating matches in, that State a written statement of—

“(1) all charges, fees, and costs the organization will assess any boxer participating in that match;

“(2) all payments, benefits, complimentary benefits, and fees the organization will receive for its affiliation with the event, from the promoter, host of the event, and all other sources; and

“(3) such additional information as the commission may require.

A sanctioning organization that receives compensation from any source to refrain from exercising its authority or jurisdiction over, or withholding its sanction of, a professional boxing match in any State shall provide the information required by paragraphs (2) and (3) to the boxing commission of that State.

“(b) **PROMOTERS.**—Before a professional boxing match organized, promoted, or produced by a promoter is held in a State, the promoter shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for regulating matches in, that State—

“(1) a copy of any agreement in writing to which the promoter is a party with any boxer participating in the match;

“(2) a statement in writing made under penalty of perjury that there are no other agreements, written or oral, between the promoter and the boxer with respect to that match; and

“(3) a statement in writing of—

“(A) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer’s purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses;

“(B) all payments, gift, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the event; and

“(C) any reduction in the amount or percentage of a boxer’s purse after—

“(i) a previous agreement concerning the amount or percentage of that purse has been reached between the promoter and the boxer; or

“(ii) a purse bid held for the event.

“(c) **JUDGES.**—Before participating in a professional boxing match as a judge in any State, an individual shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for regulating matches in, that State a statement in writing of all payments, including reimbursement for expenses, and any other benefits that individual will receive from any source for judging that match.

“(d) **INFORMATION TO BE AVAILABLE TO STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—A promoter shall make information received under this section available to the chief law enforcement officer of the State in which the match is to be held upon request.

“(e) **EXCEPTION.**—The requirements of this section do not apply in connection with a professional boxing match scheduled to last less than 10 rounds.

“(f) **CONFIDENTIALITY OF AGREEMENTS.**—Neither a boxing commission nor an Attorney General may disclose to the public any matter furnished by a promoter under subsection (b)(1) or subsection (d) except to the extent required in public legal, administrative, or judicial proceedings brought against that promoter under State law.”

## **SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT.**

Section 10 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6309) is amended by—

(1) inserting a comma and “other than section 9(b), 15, 16, 17,” after “this Act” in subsection (b)(1);

(2) redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) as paragraphs (3) and (4), re-

spectively, and inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) **VIOLATION OF ANTI-EXPLOITATION, SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION, OR DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS.**—Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 9(b), 9(c), 15, 16, 17, or 18 of this Act shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than—

“(A) \$100,000; and

“(B) if a violation occurs in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed \$2,000,000, an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of the gross revenues in excess of \$2,000,000 bears to \$2,000,000, or both.”

(3) striking in “section 9” in paragraph (3), as redesignated, and inserting “section 9(a)”;

and

(4) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(c) **ACTIONS BY STATES.**—Whenever the chief law enforcement officer of any State has reason to believe that a person or organization is engaging in practices which violate any requirement of this Act, the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States—

“(1) to enjoin the holding of any professional boxing match that involves such practices;

“(2) to enforce compliance with this Act;

“(3) to obtain the fines provided under subsection (b) or appropriate restitution; or

“(4) to obtain such other relief as the court may deem appropriate.

“(d) **PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**—Any boxer who suffers economic injury as a result of a violation of any provision of this Act may bring an action in the appropriate Federal or State court and recover the damages suffered, court costs, and reasonable attorneys fees and expenses.

“(e) **ENFORCEMENT AGAINST FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, ETC.**—Nothing in this Act authorizes the enforcement of—

“(1) any provision of this Act against the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Attorney General, the chief legal officer of any State for acting or failing to act in an official capacity;

“(2) subsection (d) of this section against a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof; or

“(3) section 15 against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer.”

## **SEC. 8. PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY ACT AMENDMENTS.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301), as amended by section 5(c) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(12) **SUSPENSION.**—The term ‘suspension’ includes within its meaning the revocation of a boxing license.”

(b) **RENEWAL PERIOD FOR IDENTIFICATION CARDS.**—Section 6(b)(2) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6305(b)(2)) is amended by striking “2 years.” and inserting “4 years.”

(c) **STATE BOXING COMMISSION PROCEDURES.**—Section 7(a)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6306(a)(2)) is amended by—

(1) striking “or” in subparagraph (C);

(2) striking “documents.” at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting “documents; or”; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(E) unsportsmanlike conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing match.”

(d) **STANDARDIZED PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.**—Section 5(l) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6304(l)) is

amended by inserting after "examination" the following: "and, based on guidelines endorsed by the American Medical Association, including a circulo-respiratory check and a neurological examination,".

(e) CAT SCANS.—Section 6(b)(2) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6305(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: "and, with respect to such renewal, present proof from a physician that such boxer has taken a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan within the 30-day period preceding that date on which the renewal application is submitted and that no brain damage from boxing has been detected."

#### SEC. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTS BETWEEN BOXERS AND BROADCASTING COMPANIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), as amended by section 6, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 18, as redesignated by section 6 of this Act, as section 19; and

(2) by inserting after section 17 the following:

#### "SEC. 18. CONTRACTS BETWEEN BOXERS AND BROADCASTING COMPANIES.

"(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—Any contract between a boxer and a broadcaster for the broadcast of a boxing match in which that boxer is competing shall—

"(1) include mutual obligations between the parties; and

"(2) specify either—

"(A) the number of bouts to be broadcast; or

"(B) the duration of the contract.

"(b) PROHIBITIONS.—A broadcaster may not—

"(1) require a boxer to employ a relative or associate of the broadcaster in any capacity as a condition of entering into a contract with the broadcaster;

"(2) have a direct or indirect financial interest in the boxer's manager or management company; or

"(3) make a payment, or provide other consideration (other than of a de minimus amount or value) to a sanctioning organization or any officer or employee of such an organization in connection with any boxer with whom the broadcaster has a contract, or against whom a boxer with whom a broadcaster has a contract is competing.

"(c) NOTIFICATION OF REDUCTION IN AGREED AMOUNT.—If a broadcaster has a contract with a boxer to broadcast a match in which that boxer is competing, and the broadcaster reduces the amount it agreed to pay the boxer under that contract (whether unilaterally or by mutual agreement), the broadcaster shall notify, in writing within 48 hours after the reduction, the supervising State commission for that match of the reduction.

"(d) ENFORCEMENT.—

"(1) CONTRACT.—A provision in a contract between a broadcaster and a boxer that violates subsection (a) is contrary to public policy and unenforceable at law.

"(2) PROHIBITIONS; NOTIFICATION.—For enforcement of subsections (b) and (c), see section 10."

(b) BROADCASTER DEFINED.—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301), as amended by section 8 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(13) BROADCASTER.—The term 'broadcaster' means any person who is a licensee as that term is defined in section 3(24) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(24))."

#### PAYING A GRATUITY TO MARY LYDA NANCE

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 168 submitted earlier by Senators HELMS and BIDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 168) paying a gratuity to Mary Lyda Nance.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 168) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 168

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mary Lyda Nance, widow of Admiral James W. Nance, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, the sum of \$200,000, that sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 507.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate S. 507, an Act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 507) entitled "An Act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes", do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Water Resources Development Act of 1999".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Secretary defined.

#### TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

Sec. 101. Project authorizations.

Sec. 102. Small flood control projects.

Sec. 103. Small bank stabilization projects.

Sec. 104. Small navigation projects.

Sec. 105. Small projects for improvement of the environment.

Sec. 106. Small aquatic ecosystem restoration projects.

#### TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Small flood control authority.

Sec. 202. Use of non-Federal funds for compiling and disseminating information on floods and flood damages.

Sec. 203. Contributions by States and political subdivisions.

Sec. 204. Sediment decontamination technology.

Sec. 205. Control of aquatic plants.

Sec. 206. Use of continuing contracts required for construction of certain projects.

Sec. 207. Support of Army civil works program.

Sec. 208. Water resources development studies for the Pacific region.

Sec. 209. Everglades and south Florida ecosystem restoration.

Sec. 210. Beneficial uses of dredged material.

Sec. 211. Harbor cost sharing.

Sec. 212. Aquatic ecosystem restoration.

Sec. 213. Watershed management, restoration, and development.

Sec. 214. Flood mitigation and riverine restoration pilot program.

Sec. 215. Shoreline management program.

Sec. 216. Assistance for remediation, restoration, and reuse.

Sec. 217. Shore damage mitigation.

Sec. 218. Shore protection.

Sec. 219. Flood prevention coordination.

Sec. 220. Annual passes for recreation.

Sec. 221. Cooperative agreements for environmental and recreational measures.

Sec. 222. Nonstructural flood control projects.

Sec. 223. Lakes program.

Sec. 224. Construction of flood control projects by non-Federal interests.

Sec. 225. Enhancement of fish and wildlife resources.

Sec. 226. Sense of Congress; requirement regarding notice.

Sec. 227. Periodic beach nourishment.

Sec. 228. Environmental dredging.

Sec. 229. Wetlands mitigation.

#### TITLE III—PROJECT-RELATED PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Missouri River Levee System.

Sec. 302. Ouzinkie Harbor, Alaska.

Sec. 303. Greers Ferry Lake, Arkansas.

Sec. 304. Ten- and Fifteen-Mile Bayous, Arkansas.

Sec. 305. Loggy Bayou, Red River below Denison Dam, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Sec. 306. Sacramento River, Glenn-Colusa, California.

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Sec. 311. Brevard County, Florida.

Sec. 312. Broward County and Hillsboro Inlet, Florida.

Sec. 313. Fort Pierce, Florida.

Sec. 314. Nassau County, Florida.

Sec. 315. Miami Harbor Channel, Florida.

Sec. 316. Lake Michigan, Illinois.

Sec. 317. Springfield, Illinois.

Sec. 318. Little Calumet River, Indiana.

Sec. 319. Ogden Dunes, Indiana.

Sec. 320. Saint Joseph River, South Bend, Indiana.

Sec. 321. White River, Indiana.

Sec. 322. Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana.

Sec. 323. Larose to Golden Meadow, Louisiana.

Sec. 324. Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee, Louisiana.

Sec. 325. Twelve-mile Bayou, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

Sec. 326. West Bank of the Mississippi River (East of Harvey Canal), Louisiana.

Sec. 327. Tolchester Channel, Baltimore Harbor and channels, Chesapeake Bay, Kent County, Maryland.

Sec. 328. Sault Sainte Marie, Chippewa County, Michigan.

Sec. 329. Jackson County, Mississippi.

Sec. 330. Tunica Lake, Mississippi.

Sec. 331. Bois Brule Drainage and Levee District, Missouri.